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Recent Supreme Court Decisions: Their Impact on Asian Americans

Appellate Court Judge Harry Low

By MAX MILLARD

SAN FRANCISO - Last year's Fourth of July celebration was one of the biggest in memory, due to the unveiling of a renovated Statue of Liberty. But this year's Fourth promises to be no less memorable, since it will mark the unofficial kickoff of the 200th anniversary of the US Constitution.

A key provision of the Constitution, signed on Sept. 17, 1787, was to establish a US Supreme Court to act as a counterbalance to the President and the Congress. The Court's sole purpose is to decide how the Constitution and its amendments should be interpreted. From the opening of the Court each October until the following June or July, the Justices choose 150 to 180 cases out of some 5,000 submitted to them, to hear oral arguments and write a decision.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

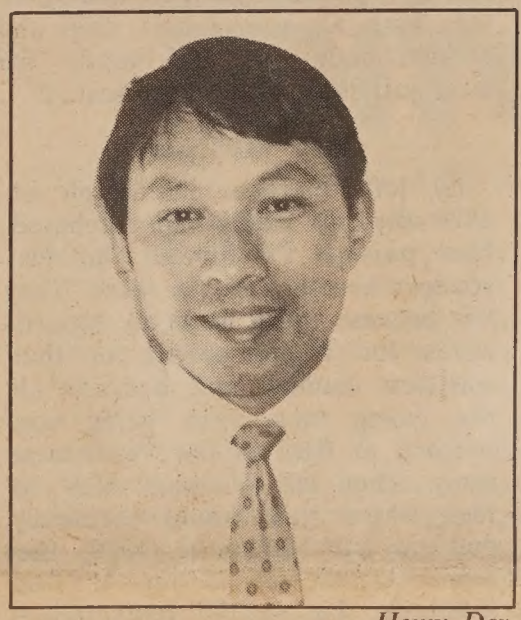
In interviews with *East/West*, Chinese for Affirmative Action executive director Henry Der and SF Appellate Court Justice Harry Low discussed some recent Supreme Court decisions that affect Asian Americans -- particularly those cases involving affirmative action.

"The whole concept of non-discrimination and affirmative action in the United States goes back to the administration of Franklin Roosevelt in World War II," said Der. "He issued an executive order that prevented federal defense contractors from discriminating against minorities."

In his 1982 book *America in Search of Itself*, historian Theodore H. White wrote, "Where the phrase 'affirmative action' originated no one knows. It popped up, for the first time in federalese, in an executive order issued by John F. Kennedy on March 6, 1961; and was hardened in September 1965 by Lyndon Johnson's executive order (No. 11246), ordering all those holding contracts with the federal government to take 'affirmative action' so that their employees are treated without discrimination as to their 'race, creed, color or national origin.'"

In the last year or two, said Der, "the Supreme Court has moved significantly forward . . . with major decisions to resolve the legality of affirmative action programs."

On March 25, 1987, in *Johnson vs. Santa Clara County Transportation Department*, the Court upheld the department's right to give a promotion to a woman although she scored slightly lower on a test than a man. In its 6-3 decision, the Court stated that employer may sometimes favor women and minorities to remedy a "conspicuous imbalance" in the employer's work force.



Henry Der

SIGNIFICANT

According to Der, the case is significant for Asians "because it speaks to the permissability of having an affirmative action program, even without a finding of discrimination."

Low agreed. "If you picked an industry with very few Asians, even though they were in areas of employment at lower levels, the Johnson case would apply to race."

Two parallel decisions by the Supreme Court on May 18 ruled that Jews, Arabs, and others who suffer discrimination based on their "ancestry" rather than race are

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Taiwan Immigrant's Statue of Liberty Finds No Home in Southern California

EL MONTE - Over the past 101 years, the Statue of Liberty has welcomed millions of immigrants to a new home in the US. But a 22-foot, $50,000 replica of the statue that a Taiwan immigrant donated to this Southern California city still finds itself without a home, more than a year after the city accepted the gift.

Dr. Jing T. Wang had the fiberglass replica shipped from Taiwan last year for display in the 1986 Statue of Liberty Centennial. A city official expressed such enthusiasm for the statue that Wang volunteered to give it to the city. The offer was gratefully accepted. Afterward, the statue was painted a bright mint green.

But except for one appearance in a Fourth of July celebration at Arroyo High School, the statue has not been seen in public. The city has attempted to find it a permanent home, but has met with nothing but opposition.

VANDALS

When it offered the statue to Arroyo High School, the principal declined on the grounds that vandals might destroy it. When the city tried to give it to a new municipal court complex, the presiding judge said the statue was "inconsistent" with the courthouse atmosphere.

According to the *LA Times*, the El Monte Parks and Recreation Commission is now preparing a list of all vacant city-owned lots and will decide at a July 13 meeting whether any of them is suitable for the statue.

Wang, who operates a medical clinic in El Monte, said his only motivation for giving for the statue to the city was "to show my appreciation for being here."

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NEWS

Refugee Entrepreneurs Forge New Careers In Auto Services and Making Plastic Bags

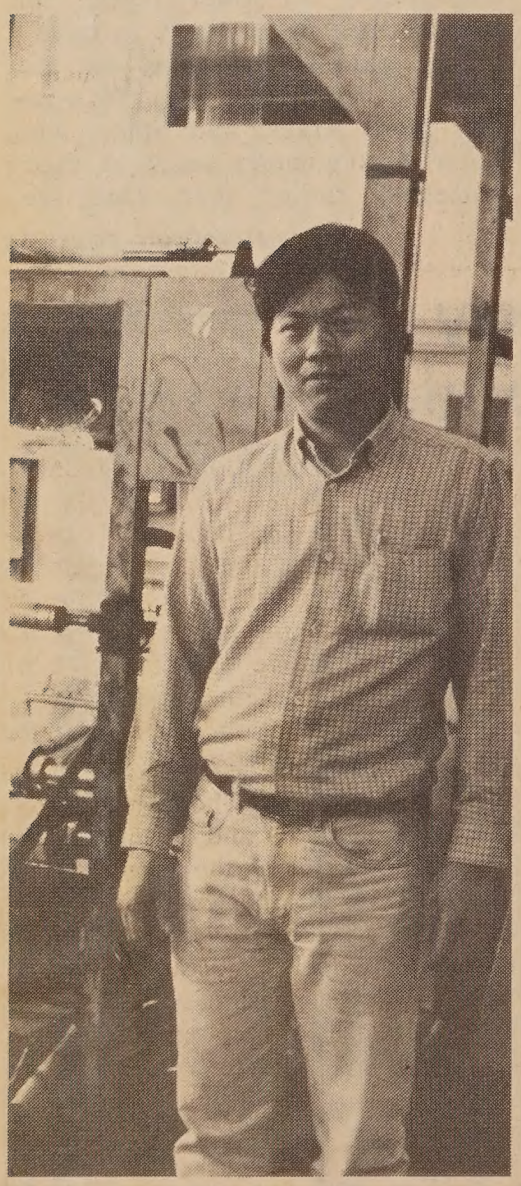
By SERENA CHEN

OAKLAND - Like desert flowers blooming after the first spring rains, small businesses with names like Phnom Penh Cafe and Saigon Deli seem to be blossoming in every patch of available storefront. The sounds of laughter, children and commerce have transformed inner city no-man's-lands into viable neighborhoods. Many Southeast Asian refugees, still with an image for the public as welfare burdens, have instead fattened many a city's tax roll by creating a multitude of small businesses and jobs.

And not all refugees are starting up restaurants and grocery stores. A distinct entrepreneural streak can be detected by the diversity of industries refugees are closing.

Phuoc Thai, business development director at the Center for SE Asian Refugee Resettlement in SF told *E/W* that refugees are entering fields such as fish and crab brokering, paper recycling, trucking, auto repair and plastic bag manufacturing. "Many of them were merchants and/or businessmen back in their native countries, so its not unusual for them to do that here," he explained.

Thai, who provides technical assistance to refugees seeking to start small businesses, said that most of the businesses are being started by ethnic Chinese from Vietnam. "Eighty to ninety percent are Chinese, with many originally coming from the Chiu Chow area of Guangdong province," he said.



Alan Lee (Minh Hai Ly)

Both of the entrepreneurs interviewed for this article came to the US from Vietnam without any resources to speak of. Neither spoke English. When Minh Hai Ly first started his plastic bag manufacturing company he recalls "We had a lot of enthusiam and daring, but not a lot of actual experience in running a business."

Another businessman, Quoc Hung Duong who now co-owns and operates both an auto repair shop and an auto body shop, said bluntly "We were just too stupid to be scared."

LEFT VIETNAM

Ly left Vietnam in March of 1979 after his family had purchased boat passage for himself, his two younger brothers and a sister. They left because there were no opportunities for young people in that war-torn country and because all the young men were being conscripted to fight in the Vietnamese army. They left Vietnam with no idea where they would eventually end up. In November 1979, they found themselves in the US via Indonesia. Ly was 20 years old at the time and began attending adult English classes in Oakland Chinatown. After going through the Oakland. Chinese Community Council's CETA classes, he got a job as a baker for Safeway in 1981.

By 1984, he had saved up enough money to start up a plastics business with his cousin who had worked previously in two similar plants. "We had $100,000 worth of equipment and almost no customers," recalled Ly. "For the first few months," Ly estimated, "we grossed about $1,000 a month. It was very difficult. We operated only one shift a day and the rest of the time I was out looking for business. I went from store to store."

Now California Plastics Manufacturing Co. employs nine full time workers and runs three shifts a day. Some 85% of their business comes from "Americans," according to Ly, "because they prefer to use local manufacturers, while most Chinese merchants go for the lower prices offered by overseas plastic companies who have much lower labor and overhead costs."

The overseas route does have its pitfalls. Only large orders are accepted and if there is a delay in shipping, merchants find themselves without any bags. At these times, Ly often gets frantic phone calls for rush orders. "I try to accomodate them and I also try to convince them to avoid this kind of bind by placing a percentage of their orders with us on a regular basis," Ly explained.

Ly's day begins at 10 am when he goes to the factory located at 105th Ave. in Oakland. At 4 pm he leaves to go to his full-time baker's job which helps him with the cash flow. He works seven days a week.

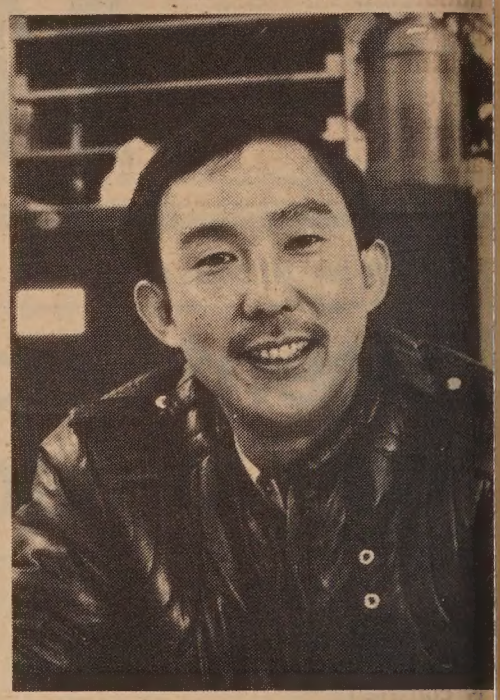
CHANGE OF NAMES

Last year Ly became a US citizen and, significantly, changed his name to Alan Lee. "I was tired of people mispronouncing Ly," he explained. "When you do business (with non-Chinese) its easier to have an American name." Like Lee(Ly), Quoc Hung Duong changed his name to Tom Duong when he became a citizen. "I wanted a name that was easier to remember," said Duong.

With Duong, leaving Vietnam was a necessity. "In 1978 the Communists were preparing to send all of the merchant class to live in the countryside," he explained. To most city dwellers that meant starvation since the people were given only small farm tools and expected to build their own shelters and cultivate the land. "We had to escape, so may family bought a boat. "I had a two-hour lesson and that was it," he said smiling. The boat sank after three days, but luckily the family was rescued and transported to a camp in the Philippines. " We had been trying to head toward Malaysia, but the winds kept blowing us south, instead. So we went south."

Duong was first in his family to be relocated and found himself in Washington, DC in 1979. He chose not to accept welfare and instead went to work as a full-time dishwasher after just 12 days in the US. He added another half-time dishwashing job and continued to work both jobs for a year.

In 1980, the rest of Duong's family was resettled in SF where he



Tom Duong (Photos by Seren Chen)

joined them and again found work as a dishwasher. He quit that line of work after getting an evening janitorial job which enabled him to study English for the first time. By 1981 he entered an automotive mechanic program at SF City College. He continued to attend Englis class in the afternoons and worked nights to help support his family. "Some of my friends told me I was crazy," recalled Duong. "But I had a plan, I knew what I wanted to do."

Duong's plan was no secret. In the evaluation questionnaire all graduating students from the mechanics class were asked to fill out, Duong crossed out the section that asked how much he hoped to make as a mechanic and instead wrote that he planned to "be a boss and hire good mechanics. I guess they must have thought I was just a big mouth," laughed Duong. Duong's former teacher now takes his classes out to see Duong's shop and talk with him about how to run a business. "My auto repair

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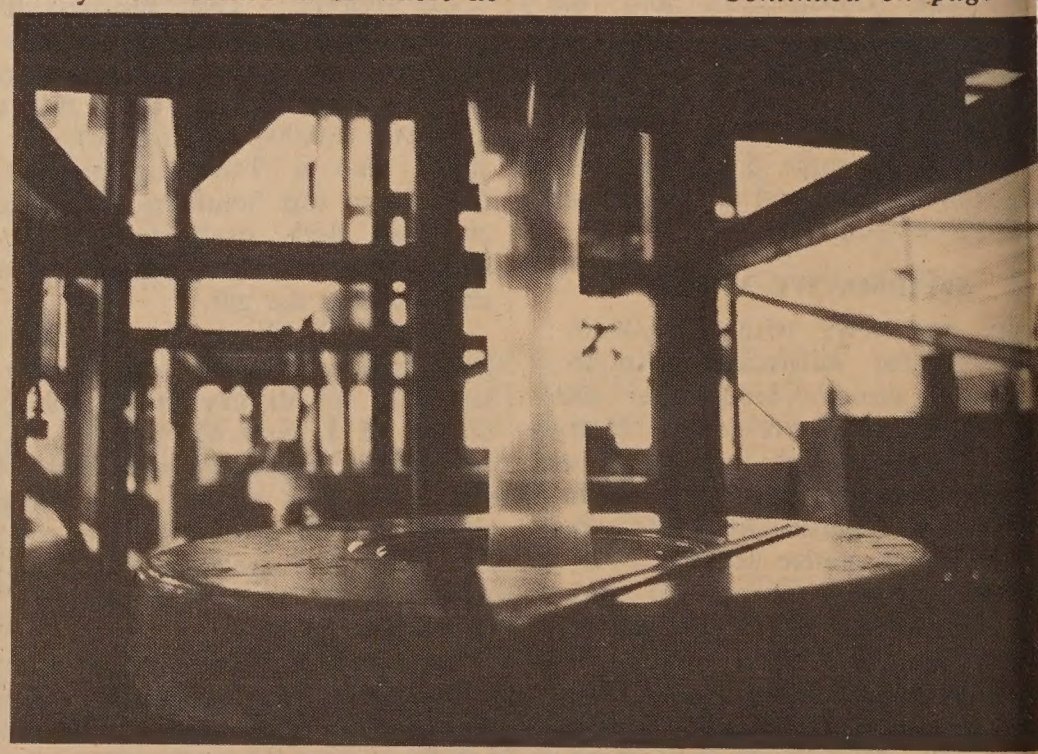

A plastic bag is born

INSIGHTS

SOME BICENTENNIAL THOUGHTS ON THE CHINESE CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

By Charles McClain

We celebrate this year the two hundredth anniversary of what has been called the most successful constitution in history. The United States Constitution is at once a detailed blueprint for the structure and operation of the national government and a statement of general principles concerning the powers of the state and the rights and liberties of individuals.

The meaning of these gnereral principles has been worked out over time in cases decided by the courts, and in particular the US Supreme Court, the final arbiter of the Constitution's meaning. These cases originate in the claims of individuals and groups aggrieved by one or the other kind of official action, and it is thanks to these cases that Constitutional doctrine develops and is clarified.

SURPRISE

It may come as a surprise to some to learn that 19th-century Chinese immigrants contributed in important, indeed crucially important, ways to the evolution of American Constitutional law.

Many writings about the Chinese in 19th-century America depict them as an apathetic and isolated community, uninterested in and ignorant of the larger political milieu in which they lived and unable to do anything about the hostile measures aimed at them by the white majority.

As it happens, there is abundant evidence to show that from the very beginnings of the immigration and throughout the 19th century they were keenly aware of their political surroundings and of American political institutions to defend their interests.

In the courts of this country, in particular, they displayed a keen awareness of the workings of American government. At an early date they recognized how courts could be used to frustrate the unfriendly impulses of the Caucasian majority, and they formed the habit of repairing to them whenever their interests were threatened.

As early as 1861, Chinese gold miners succeeded in persuading the California Supreme Court to blunt the impact of a discriminatory miners' tax. It was a portent of things to come. Over the course of the next 40 years Chinese litigants, either as individuals, or, as was more often the case, as representatives of the community, would bring a multitude of what may accurately be described as civil rights cases in the courts, state and federal. Over *two dozen* would eventually reach and be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, literally hundreds by the lower courts.

14TH AMENDMENT

These Chinese civil rights cases raised major issues of constitutional law and advanced constitutional doctrine in many areas. They caused the courts, for example, to refine their understanding of the limitations placed on state power by the Constitution's "commerce clause."

They contributed to the shaping of federal criminal procedure. They established the first constitutional parameters on immigration policy. It was in the domain of 14th Amendment equal protection doctrine, however, that the Chinese test cases made their most path-breaking contributions.

The 14th Amendment added to the Constitution in 1868 provides, among other things, that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." One of the earliest cases to invoke these provisions was brought by the San Francisco Chinese community in 1876.

The case, *Ah Kow v. Nunan*, arose out of a San Francisco ordinance that required the county jail to crop the hair of every male prisoner to within one inch of the scalp. It was well known that the measure, though neutral on its face, was aimed at humiliating Chinese prisoners, who, like all other Chinese males at the time, wore their hair in a long, braided queue.

The federal court that decided the case found the measure to be in violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. "When we take our seats on the bench," said the Circuit Court Judge, "we are not struck with blindness, and forbidden to know as judges what we see as men; and where an ordinance, though general in its terms, only operates upon a special race, we may justly conclude that it was the intention that it have such operation and treat it accordingly."

The Supreme Court of the United States echoed the same views a decade later in *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, a case involving another San Francisco ordinance. Discriminatory laws aimed at Chinese laundrymen date back to the time when the Chinese first began to enter the laundry business and were passed by numerous California communities. All of them were challenged, and virtually all of them were

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EDITORIAL

CHINESE AMERICANS AND THE US CONSTITUTION

This year's July 4 celebration will be different from previous years. There will be the usual speeches and parades, bell-ringing and roaring cannons. But this year also marks the 200th birthday of the US Constitution. From May 25 to September 17, 1787, this nation's 55 founding fathers gathered in Philadelphia to write the document. Together with the Bill of Rights, ratified in 1791, as well as subsequent amendments, the document became the basis upon which the US government has been governed since that time. It is therefore timely for Chinese Americans to use this occasion to think about what the constitution has meant to them during the course of their experience in the US since mid-19th century.

Anyone who has read a history of the Chinese in the US must invariably conclude that Chinese American experience, like the experiences of other racial minorities, occurred outside the framework of constitutional guarantees of freedom, equality and justice. From the discriminatory foreign miners tax of 1852 in California to the miscarriage of justice in the Vincent Chin case in 1987, Chinese have been victims of persistent discrimination and racism.

To be sure, there were great moments in our history in which the rights of Chinese Americans were acknowledged and justice prevailed. For example, in the Burlingame Treaty of 1868 with China, the US agreed to the principle of free migration. In *US vs. Wong Kim Ark* (1898), the US Supreme Court affirmed the American citizenship of Chinese born in the US and in *Quan Hing Sun vs. White* in 1918 a US Circuit Court conveyed citizenship on children of Chinese Americans.

Both citizenship decisions were vital to Chinese American interests, because (a) the Burlingame Treaty expressly excepted naturalization from the rights of the most favored nation guaranteed to the Chinese, (b) an 1870 federal law limited the privilege of naturalization to "free white persons," and (c) Congress denied citizenship to Chinese living in the US in the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. It was not until 1943 that the Chinese were given the right of naturalization asa symbolic gesture to a wartime ally, China and it was not until 1952 that Congress finally declared, "the right of a person to become a naturalized citizen of the US shall not be denied or abridged because of race." The denial of citizenship deprived the Chinese of the right to vote, one of the most important rights in American democracy, and prevented the Chinese from entering many occupations. As legal historian Charles McClain points out in his article in this week's issue, Chinese did make extensive use of the Court to assert their rights -- the sole recourse available to them.

As a nation, we have trampled on the US Constitution, when it comes to protecting the rights and privileges of the Chinese in the US.

As we ponder the meaning of the constitution during the July 4 celebration, we should not forget our history and the rights and privileges we now possess. We agree with Professor Ling-chi Wang of the University of California, Berkeley, when he told the Chinese American Librarians Association this week, "As imperfect as we as a nation have been, unlike other nations we do have a legal framework and a democratic, political process to correct our mistakes and to reaffirm our vision. Our task, as Asian Americans, is to make use of these tools to help create a truly equal and just society in which we can indeed be proud of our ethnicity and can truly celebrate our diversity."

As our ancestors used the constitution to help shape a more perfect union in the past, so too must we commit ourselves to continue that tradition and go beyond to exercise the political rights denied our ancestors.

NEWS

National Demo Council of A/P Americans Nominates Three Asians for Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, DC - The National Democratic Council of Asian and Pacific Americans this week nominated three Asian Americans for the US Supreme Court vacancy created by the retirement of Justice Lewis Powell.

The council asked President Reagan to consider Judge Harry Low of the State Court of Appeals, Judge Thomas Tang of the US Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and US Senator Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii.)

The executive director of the Council Susan C. Lee said that all three candidates "are just as qualified, if not more qualified" than several justices currently on the court.

Lee pointed out that Tang has been on the federal appelate court since 1977, "which gives him more appelate experience than all but two members of the current court." Lee admitted that there was little chance that any of the three would be chosen, "but we have to make (Reagan) aware of the many fine Asian American candidates," she said.

Confessed Triggerman in Henry Liu Murder Case Pleads Not Guilty

REDWOOD CITY, CA - A gangster accused of killing Chinese American journalist Henry Liu on orders from the Taiwan government pleaded not guilty to a murder charge June 26 in San Mateo County Court.

Tung Kuei-sen, a member of the United Bamboo Gang, waived his right to a jury trial within 60 days. Judge V. Gene McDonald set a November 2 trial date for Tung, who did not speak during the hearing.

Tung admitted last year during a federal racketeering case in New York that he was one of the two triggermen who shot Liu. He faces a sentence of 27 years to life if convicted.

Parent Company of SF's United Savings Bank Seeks to Sell Hibernia

SAN FRANCISCO - Hibernia Bank this week announced that its parent company, First Pacific, Hong Kong, is seeking to sell all or part of its investment in Hibernia Bank.

"First Pacific, will, however, retain its investment in United Savings Bank because of United's focus and unique strength in serving the growing Asian market in the US," Hibernia Bank said.

First Pacific, a publicly traded company controlled by Indonesian investors Liem Oen Kian and Liem Sioe Liong, acquired Hibernia Bancshares Inc., four and a half years ago.

James C. Ng, president and chief executive officer of United Savings Bank said that "United Savings, given its Asian market focus, will remain a key part of First Pacific's US strategy,"

United Savings Bank was formed in March of 1986 when Hibernia purchased assets and liabilities of the former United Bank from federal regulators. Recently its assets and deposits reached $750 million and $600 million respectively. Pre-tax income for the nine months in 1986 was $3.3 million.

An analyst told the *SF Examiner* this week that Hibernia could sell for about two or more times book value -- or at least $202.1 million. Another analyst said that was "seemed generous" and a more likely figure was 10-11 times earnings.

Hibernia earned $12.2 million last year, up 50 percent from $8.1 million in 1985.

Historic March of 2,000 US and South Vietnamese Veterans in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS - Close to 2,00 American and South Vietnamese Vietnam War veterans marched together, many of them wearing their service uniforms, in a procession of small groups that stretched over two miles in New Orleans June 28.

Retired Army Gen. William C. Westmoreland and former South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky served as marshals for the march.

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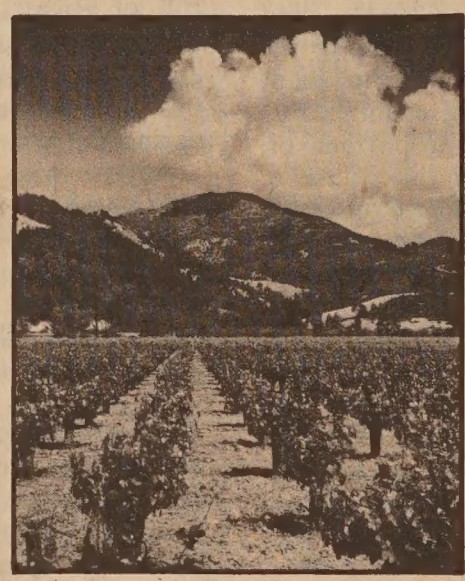

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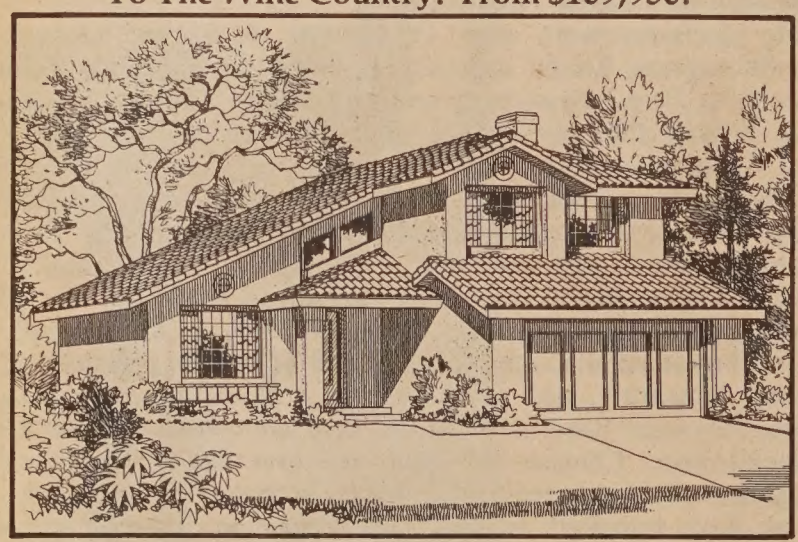

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South Bay Groups Demand Apology For Milpitas Police Actions

By GRANDE LUM

SAN JOSE - Several groups have voiced their disenchantment with the Milpitas Police's internal probe of a June 7 arrest. The internal probe conducted by the Milpitas Police Chief James Murry concerned an incident in which a Milpitas police officer marked four Vietnamese churchgoers on their foreheads during an arrest.

A June 23 letter from the Vietnamese-Americans Committee for Affirmative Action (VACAA) and delivered to Chief Murry, the Milpitas Mayor and the Milpitas City Council demanded "an immediate investigation by the authorities at all levels: local, state, and federal."

The letter said "The VACAA like many other concerned groups feel that this inherently racist conduct cannot and must not ever be repeated again." Specifically the VACAA demanded an official apology to "those who were subjected to such outrageous abuse." Also demanded was a public hearing to investigate past and present harassment by the Milpitas Police Department.

Jim MacIntee of the Santa Clara Human Relations Committee stated his office had also sent a letter of protest to several Milpitas officials.

MacIntee said he questioned the method used to determine those arrested, "that it may be a constitutional matter." But he also felt that "Murry wants to settle this matter."

San Jose's Asian Law Alliance has already sent out two letters of protest. Richard Konda of the Asian Law Alliance stated that his group would not seek further legal action, but that other groups might pursue it.

Nearly all the protesters demand an official apology and more findings from the Milpitas probe revealed. However the demand for a public hearing seems to have been dropped by most of the groups.

A source that asked to remain unidentified stated that the Vietnamese community fears a possible backlash from the white majority in Milpitas. The source stated that there is already some hostility in the community over the recent events and that a public hearing would exacerbate that emotion.

THEATER

Genny Lim's *XX:* A Provocative and Unsettling Vision of Women's Plight

Brenda Wong Aoki (left) and Genny Lim

By GRANDE LUM

SAN FRANCISCO - "XX", opened at the Lab at 1805 Divisadero last Friday. It is not a conventional play, but rather it is a "collaborative experimental piece" as the creative team itself called it.

"XX" stands for the chromosomes which distinguish female from male at conception. In the piece a woman shows her bare back, and two large X's appear branded.

The central theme then, of the work concerns the universal suffering of women through sexual domination and submission. Lim depicts stark and painful scenes that display anger and depression, but she does not simply become moralistic and point an accusing finger.

The audience is taken for a dreamlike journey to witness past and present. Rather than a pleasant dream, it is a nightmare, in which ugly truths take form.

Early in the production is depicted a woman whose feet are binded. This portion of the work is by far the most powerful of "XX". The feet binding rituals of mother and daughter is extremely unsettling, and even painful to watch. The mother passing on this excruciating pain to the daughter-just as surely as proper manners, love and hair color are inherited, is an unforgettable irony.

SEXUAL OPPRESSION

Later this sexual oppression is paralled to a contemporary relationship between a wife (played by Brenda Wong Aoki) and a husband (played by Don Hart). The scene points to the eroticism and sexual dynamics present in all eras, and how it is especially played out between Asian American women and white American males.

However this depiction lacks the insight of the feet-binding segment and the sexual violence, though still numbing becomes repetitive.

A major strength of work is the fusion of the different talents. Tamano, a dance innovator from the Ankoku Buto Dance Theatre of Japan and Brenda Wong Aoki, trained in Kyogen Theatre, are marvelous to behold.

Their dance styles, very fluid and stylish, are entrancing. A sense of illusion exists when when Aoki, as the emperor's sleepwalking wife is dancing with her back to the audience and a mask on the back of her head. Tamano, as the emperor trying to control his wayward wife, is behind her and is acting as if he is pulling a rope. The surrealism of their dance create a mythic quality, crucial to the work's success.

MUSICIAN FRED HOUN

Unlike standard theatre in which the music and drama are separated, jazz musician Fred Houn's Afro-American and Chinese influenced music, is integrated fully into the piece. Except for the few occasions when the volume became annoyingly loud, his playing blends with the drama and dance, enhancing the work's dreamy quality.

As narrator Houn is less effective. In speaking in a mystical manner. Houn's words seem forced, as if he is trying too hard.

Production aspects of "XX" enable the various artists to forge the mystical quality they desired. The set's sparsity and the minimal lighting are very effective in focusing the audience on the emotionally wrenching action.

"XX" begins very well, as issues of sexuality and violence are explored with great insight and clarity. As the work draws to a close however, the point is overdone. Granted the play's dark vision does not demand an artificial uplifting ending, but the final scenes do not build upon the strong earlier ones.

In spite of the weak ending, "XX" is worth experiencing because of the important issues raised and its originality. Lim ventures into the realms of eroticism and sexual domination that are often considered taboo to discuss, especially concerning Asian women. Ancient China and modern America provide an unsettling and sometimes frightening glimpses of relationships.

The experimentation with various multi-cultural artists, devoid of a traditional play form, gives "XX" a uniqueness which communicate Genny Lim's dark vision with freshness and powerful emotion.

Clearly the creative team in "XX" takes many risks and the final result opens bright new horizons for Asian American creative arts.

The final two showing of "XX" will be July 2 and 3 at the Lab, 1805 Divisadero, San Francisco. Both performances will start at 8:30. For information and reservations, call 346-4063.

P·H·O·T·O ON FIVE

Walkathon Draws Peripatetic to Chinatown

SAN FRANCISCO - The Golden Gait Walkathon, an annual fundraising event benefiting Self-Help for the Elderly, attracted over 1,000 walkers June 27 and is expected to raise about $45,000, according to the Walkathon's publicity coordinator Forrest Gok. The turnout was lower than expectations, Gok said, and he attributed the drop to the fact that this year the event was held after the school year ended.

"Last year we had many school kids participating and next year we hope to move the Walkathon to May sometime during the school year," he said. Supervisor Thomas Hsieh, shown above bending under the ribbon at right, started the race. About 2,000 people attended the post-walk party in Portsmouth Square from 10 am - 2 pm.

The top three individual walkers, based on the pledges they raised and subject to collection, are Gregory Conlon, who raised $1500 and won a trip to Hong Kong donated by Joanne Chow; Kim Bui who netted $1380 and will receive round trip tickets for two and hotel accomodations in Honolulu, donated by M & K Travel of SF; and Michelle Lee who raised $1100 and will be gifted with a helicopter ride for two from KRON-TV.

The top two team winners were Bank of America, Richmond branch ($1150), and Asian Business League of SF ($1032). (Photo by Henry Woon)

Chapel of the Chimes

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CULTURE

Lew Hing, Chinese American Pioneer of the Canning Industry

In this time when the number of Chinese refugees and immigrants far exceeds the number of immigrants who came before the immigration laws changed, its easy to forget about the contributions of the men and women who came to a rural, untamed America and helped to build a new country.

Lew Hing was such a man. Arriving in SF in 1871, eleven years before the passage of the first anti-Chinese immigration law, Lew found himself running his brother's business at the age of 13 after his brother died in an accident. By the time of his own death in 1934, Lew had build a canning empire, was a major landowner, banker, investor, shipowner and philanthropist.

Lew Hing's interest in making metal containers shortly after his arrival led to his experimenting with a new form of food preservation -- canning. This interest was also to prove to be profitable. In 1904, Lew established and became the principle stockholder of the Pacific Coast Canning Co., in Oakland at 12th and Pine sts.

During peak seasons, the company employed as many as one thousand workers. His canned foodstuffs were distributed throughout the United States and parts of Europe. According to his granddaughter, Jean Moon Liu, who this year has written and published the 55-page book, *Lew Hing, a Family Portrait*, this revolutionary new form of preserving foodstuffs helped the Allies win WWI.

Lew also invested in canneries in Monterey, and established another cannery in Antioch on the shores of the San Pablo Bay.

MEXICALI CHINATOWN

In 1913, Lew became president of the Bank of Canton and later served as chairman of the board for the China Mail Steamship lines in SF. He developed a cotton plantation in Mexicali, Mexico (1915-21) which employed many Chinese conscripted from China. Lew later invested in the development of three blocks of Chinese businesses to accomodate the workers which still stands today as Mexicali's Chinatown.

While Lew's made significant contributions to the Chinese community through his investments and creation of job opportunities for Chinese he was most proud of his contribution to the YMCA in SF Chinatown. In 1925, Lew paid for the building of Chinatown's first indoor swimming pool. Although now over 60 years old, it still stands as the only pool in the community.

He also helped his family association, the Lung Kong Tin Yee Association build their new building in 1926 on Grant Ave.

But perhaps Lew's most enduring legacy are the 175 direct descendants who met for their third annual reunion June 20. They represent five successive generations of Californians and are living testimony to the pioneer spirit of Lew Hing.

Lew Hing

KTVU News Slates Series on SE Asians in Tenderloin District

OAKLAND - "The Changing Face of the Tenderloin," a three-part report on the changes which southeast Asian refugees have made in the Tenderloin, will be shown on KTVU-TV, Channel 2's "The 10 O'Clock News, July 6-8.

The segments will show how parents and children cope with day-to-day life in the Tenderloin and examine the growing number of retail businesses and professionals who are changing an area once totally dominated by run-down building, drugs and prostitution.

The segments are are produced by Serena Chen. The reporter is George Watson and the cameraman is Willie Kee.

CORRECTION

Due to an editorial error, in last week's articles about gay Asians, the pictures of Merle Woo and Willy Wilkinson appeared next to each other's quotes. "East/West regrets the error. - Ed.)

Mayor Wilson Scheduled For Program on KTVU

OAKLAND - Mayor Lionel Wilson has agreed to appear and answer questions on a live 90-minute television program on KTVU scheduled for July 6 beginning at 8:30 pm.

This announcement comes three months after he walked out of a KGO-Radio talkshow and three weeks after he backed out of another speaking engagement with the Oakland community.

Rosy Chu, a KTVU producer, put the program together which will consist of a 150-member studio audience and two remote locations, one at St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church on 1516 33rd Avenue and the other to be determined. Participants will be able to ask questions via cameras linked to the studio.

Chu, former executive producer of *Asians Now*, thinks Asians should go to one of the locations and become more visible.

"I would like to see a good representation from the city of Oakland, of which 10% are Asians," said Chu.

If you would like to be in the studio audience or need information, call Rosy Chu at 874-0174.

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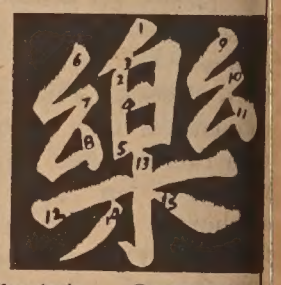
CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

MUSIC, HAPPY

The word "music" looks like someone holding a string instrument upside down. The upper mid-section of the character is the sound box. The two curls on the side form the word "silk," for the strings. The bottom of "music" is the character "wood" for the handle of the instrument.

Since many abstract ideas are difficult to translate into pictograms, some characters are borrowed for other usages. The character "music" also mean happy. Sad songs and solemn music have always been around, but we can deduce from this character that the ancient Chinese must have surrounded themselves with nothing but happy and joyful music.

"Happy heaven"(樂天)



	Mandarin	Cantonese
(Music)	YWE	NGAWK
(Happy)	LE	LAWK

describes those content with their lot. "Happy profession"(樂業)refers to people who enjoy their work. An optimistic person is said to have a "happy view" (樂觀). "Happy garden"(樂園) is paradise.

No one, however, should rush to claim he or she belongs to a "musical (happy) family" (樂户), a term referring to musicians under the control of the old imperial government. If you think that's all right, wait a minute. The term also refers to a house of prostitution.

By Gordon Lew

BOOK REVIEWS

Maxine Hong Kingston's *Hawai'i One Summer:* Elegantly Written Essays on the Ordinary Life

HAWAI'I ONE SUMMER. By Maxine Hong Kingston. San Francisco: Meadow Press, 1987. (251 Parnassus Ave., No. 33, San Francisco, CA 94117). 66 pages. $425.00 (Special Binding), $325.00 (Casebinding).

By ROBERT LEE, Ph.D.

Hawai'i One Summer is a publishing event—a creative and artistic collaboration by author, artist and printer.

Everything about the book is crafted: the author, Maxine Hong Kingston's well-chosen prose, reading effortlessly; the artist, Deng Ming-Dao's four enchanting woodcuts displaying the beauty of Hawaiian landscapes in brilliant color, and the printer-coordinator, Leigh McLellan's unique blend of print, text-type on Korean Kozo paper and split-board binding.

All this artistry helps explain the steep price of the book: $425 with slipcase and $325 without. Collectors take note. Only 150 copies were printed and each one is signed by the author, artist and printer.

I trust the collaborators will forgive a confession: I am sorely tempted to cut out the woodcuts for framing, but then I would have to cope with the guilt in disassembling the integrity of the book's gestalt.

Maxine Hong Kongston is best known for her two previous critically-acclaimed best sellers. *The Woman Warrior* (1976) won the National Book Critic's Circle Award and *China Men* (1980) received the American Book Award and was runner-up for the Pulitzer Prize. She is currently at work on her third novel: *Tripmaster Monkey—His Fake Book.*

A DIFFERENT STYLE

Readers familiar with the author's previous works will find here a different style, one that I frankly prefer to her earlier complex, polymorphous writings which spook me out with their ghosts, demons, animated spirits, elegies, ancient legends, mythological metaphors and analogies.

Nearly everyone can resonate with these clear, simple essays which essentially deal with the ordinary, mundane presentations of everyday life: moving from renter to owner of a home, anticipation of going to a twentieth-year high school reunion, washing dishes, a city person visiting the seashore, worrying as her son and his friends body surf, "afraid that the boys (will) give themselves up to the ocean's mindlessness."

Amazing how most of us take for granted the events and chores of daily existence. Kingston's musings perform a service by giving meaning and dignity and poignancy to the mundane, lest life is reduced to one damn thing after another.

When moving into our first home, most of us are oblivious to minute details in our frantic rush to get settled. But note Kingston's acute powers of observation in this single sentence:

"But as soon as we drove up to this house, we liked everything—the cascades of rosewood vines, lichen and moss on lava rock boulders, moss-color finches, two murky ponds thick with water hyacinth, an iridescent green toad—poisonous—hopping into the blue ginger, a gigantic monkey pod tree with a stone bench beneath it, three trees like Van Gogh's cypresses in the front yard, pines in back, an archway like an ear or an elbow with no purpose but to be walked through, a New England-type vestibule for taking off snowy coats and boots, a dining room with glass doors, only one bedroom but two makeshifts, a bathroom like a chapel (an imaginative and comforting analogy), a kitchen with a cooler—through the slats you can look down at the earth and smell it."

AFFIRMATION

After wrestling with real and imagined fears about going to a pending class reunion, Kingston finally concludes with this resounding affirmation: "It would be nice to go to a reunion where we look at one another and know without explanations how much we improve in twenty years of life. And know that we had something to do with one another's outcomes, companions in time for a while, lucky to meet again. I wouldn't miss such a get-together for anything." Thank you, Maxine, you have given me the courage to go to my fortieth class reunion in September!

Of the eleven essays printed in this volume, one of them exudes dissonance among Asian writers and leaves me yearning for more clarification and in-depth dialogue. Kingston depicts a conference of Asian American and Hawaii writers during which "we Chinese Americans had a fight." One of the hot issues raised by Jeff Chan and Shawn Wong, editors of *AIIEEEE!*, was that "white society uses Asian women to castrate Asian men."

Fact is, where are the male counterparts to Connie Chung, Wendy Tokuda, Patricia Toyota, Maxine Hong Kingston, Jade Snow Wong? Are Asian males that impotent, that deficient in verbal gymnastics? Note the number of Asian women writers with Caucasian husbands? Time has come to air the manifest and latent issues between Asian men and women, for there is nothing more distasteful than cannibalism, especially within the family.

Perhaps it would be fitting for the author of "*Woman* Warrior" and "China *Men*" to address the complex relationships between contemporary Chinese American men and women in a future book.

(Dr. Robert Lee, formerly Professor at San Francisco Theological Seminary and Senior Fellow at the East-West Center in Honolulu, is the author of 14 books, including one on China and one on Japan.)

A Book Review on an Indelicate Topic

LE PETOMANE by J Nohaine & F. Crardec, 1985 ed, Bell Publ. Co, NY

By EDMUND D. JUNG, M.D.

I think that retirement after 50 years of medical education and practice allows me the privilege of writing about an indelicate topic which is not ordinarily aired in polite company. So those of you fastidiously sensitive to even a hint of vulgarity are advised to read no further.

What I am about to discuss is a common, natural, everyday physiologic action that we all experience, some more frequently or louder or more odoriferous than others but always yours worse than mine. I am referring to the expulsion of gas from the lower end of the alimentary tract, medically termed flatus but more commonly called a fart or *aw pay* in vernacular Cantonese.

My excuse for this essay is to review for you the book *Le Petomane* which was translated from French in 1967. I was first introduced to the book in the 1970s by a medical colleague and several years later I heard reference to *Le Petomane* at a Gastroenterology symposium. However, it wasn't until 2 years ago that I was able to obtain a copy for myself.

Petomane is the French word for flatus or fart. It was the stage name assumed by Joseph Pujol, 1857-1945, a remarkable man who breezed his way to fame and fortune by an unusual ability to absorb and expel air or liquid by the rectum. Pujol first became aware of this peculiar gift accidentally before his teens while swimming.

ENTERTAIN FRIENDS

He later developed this talent as a young man in the French military service. He would entertain friends by drawing in large quantities of water into his rectum and then ejecting all of it as a waterspout to a distance of four-five yards. After returning to civilian life he worked on an act of producing a variety of different sounding farts. After several years he put on a privately arranged public performance. This was re-ceived with such acclaim that he was quickly booked into the famous Moulin Rouge in Paris. He played to packed houses from 1892 until 1914 and outdrew the legendary Sarah Bernhardt.

Le Petomane could control the noises produced by the expelled air by a variety of contractions and relaxations of the anal sphincter on the one hand and the abdominal muscles on the other. The intensity and timbre of the sounds could imitate sounds resembling a violin, a bass or a trombone, in recognizable tunes.

In private performances and in medical demonstrations, he could extinguish a candle flame at a distance of one foot by the force of a fart. He was a willing subject for investigation by some of the leading medical authorities in France. Several medical reports were published about these studies.

In the archives of the thousands of years of Chinese civilization and culture, from whence emerged so many inventions and innovations, might there have been somwhere a Chinese counterpart with the talents of Le Petomane? Since I do not have the language facility nor the scholarship to research this, I wonder if editor-educator Gordon Lew, historian Him Mark Lai, or some other Chinese academician/Scholar would know of such a person (the *aw pay wong*).

On a more contemporary note, the movie, *A Great Wall* shows Peter Wang emulating the tai chi movements of his Beijing brother-in-law in the closing scenes. After rubbing his abdomen, Peter successfully achieves the ultimate goal by letting out an audible fart. The beatific smile on his face expresses th attainment of reunion by this Chinese American with his China roots.

Stanford Club Exhibits Paintings by Artists From Guilin, China

STANFORD - The paintings of Li Gang, 14, and his sister, Li Yang, 18, from Guilin, China, are currently on display till July 10 at the Stanford Faculty Club.

President Reagan and Queen Margethe II of Denmark are collectors of their work.

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MOVIES

A Director Who Used His Noodle Making *Tampopo,* a 'Noodle Western'

By RICHARD SPRINGER

"You don't need *Star Wars* to have a spectacular film," said film director Juzo Itami during a recent visit to San Francisco to publicize *Tampopo."*

He's right. *Tampopo,* playing at the Kabuki 8 in SF, does for Ramen noodles what George Lucas did for space ships in *Star Wars.*

Itami ingeniously takes two very different film devices -- one from the American Western and the other from the Spanish director Luis Bunuel -- and weaves them together comically, satirically, dramatically, and even romantically.

The core plot involves the training of a noodle shop owner, (played by Itami's wife Nobuko Miyamoto who also visited SF to publicise the film) to make the perfect ramen noodle.

Itami uses a Western cliche -- a bunch of tough hardened cowpokes, each one with a special skill, banding together against impossible odds -- and turns it on its ear.

Ken Watanabe (l) and Yoshi Kato in "Tampopo."

Instead of gunmen, a knife wielder and rough and tumble street fighters, Itami brings on, one by one, experts in soup production, noodlemaking, noodle shop design and a gangster with a recipe for the best ramen noodle topping. The hero, Goro, remindful in concept to Yul Brenner in *The Magnificent Seven,* is played by Tsutomu Yamazaki, who looks and acts like a cross between Jack Palance and Gregory Peck and John Wayne.

Worming its way in and out of the main plot are outrageously free-spirited vignettes, loosely linked to food or to food and sex. Bunuel used the device of a character moving out of one scene into another totally different episode in *Phantom de Liberte* and Itami admitted deliberately borrowed from Bunuel in *Tampopo.* The technique has never worked better, even in a Bunuel film.

The main vignette involves a gangster and his lover mixing food and sex the way Itami mixes Hawks and Bunuel. The California Egg Council may get some new risque and perhaps risky ideas for a new commercial from one talked-about scene in the film.

The idea for *Tampoco,* came to Itami, known to art house audiences for his acting roles in *The Makioka Sisters* and *The Family Game,* five years ago in very good noodle place in Tokyo. "I was watching a Chinese cook working with a Chinese cooking knife and a huge chopping board. He took the scallion and as I watched the iron blade go throught the scallion and cut it in half, I was so fascinated. It was so beautiful. I thought a film about food or eating could be as spectacular."

Itami insisted that although there are many satiric and farcical elements in the film, he was just creating by aesthetic taste not social comments.

"I didn't intend to make a satire or be cynical." Itami feels that high technology and capitalism has reached such extremes that "relating it even in a straightforward way it becomes satire."

Miyamoto, actually had to go into training for her role and found the hardest scene was the one in which she had to lift a huge pot of boiling water. Her husband, a stickler for detail, insisted the pot be full. Itami proudly said his wife did all the cooking scenes herself without a double and could do the difficult noodle flipping with either hand.

SHARED EXPERIENCE

Concerning one scene where a group of Japanese businessmen, with the exception of one individualist, in a fancy French restaurant all order exactly the same meal, Itami said, "The Japanese believe the business discussion is the main thing and they see it as a shared experience. As a result it often happens that everybody ends up eating the same thing. They don't think it's proper to show individuality.

"In Japanese culture, people ascertain that they are similar and do not stress the differences. A Denny's opened in Tokyo and the menu said 'Straight from America.' The greeters would say, 'Welcome t America' when people entered which made them (the Japanese uncomfortable, because it was like saying 'We're American and you're not.' After about a month they dropped the greeting and did better."

Tampopo did just fair business in Japan, but his latest film, *A Taxing Woman,* also starring Miyamoto in the title role, is a smashing success in Japan, so much so that he is planning a sequel.

"It's a film I made to analyze Japan from the aspect of money -- people who have money taken from them by the tax collector, people who try to dodge the system. It's a hard-boiled crime story with one suspense after another.

Is the tax collector as much a reviled figure in Japan as the US? "It seems to me that Americans at least have the feeling they owe the tax collector and will pay. The Japanese feel more like the money is being taken from them -- a holdover from feudal time when peasants and the powerless had their produce taken from them by feudal lords," he said.

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NETWORKING THE COMMUNITY

Asians Now

By SERENA CHEN

Whether you watched it every week or not it was a safe secure feeling for many people to know that *Asians Now*—the television program—existed, a weekly half-hour attempt at presenting "issues of concern" to the diverse Asian American communities in a talk-show format. As sole producer and host since 1981, it was my responsibility to stay aware of all the different issues that confronted the many communities labeled "Asian American." I also sought to show the positive aspects of our communities and present arts, culture and social movements—not just limit the topics to "Asian Problems Now."

The name, formulated by a committee when the program originated in 1975, was a statement in itself. This was not to be a historical program but one about what we were doing in the present. It also included elments of the past, as it affected the present as well as directions for the future, but mainly, it talked about Asians *now*. The first title had an exclamation mark at the end of it—another comment about our enthusiasm for the show. That punctuation was removed in 1982, not by committee but by someone in the design/art department at KTVU when the opening to the show was redesigned. As producer, I could have demanded that the exclamation mark be reinstated, but somehow by then it didn't seem necessary to be that excited about being Asian. The era of discovery was over and a more mature statement was in line.

In 1981, the station decided to drop the original format of a monthly show for each of the four Asian ethnic groups—Japanese, Chinse, Korean and Filipino—and instead have the same format every week with just one host/producer as opposed to the original eight. Previously viewers just couldn't remember which ethnic group was featured which week so they often just gave up, while listeners who could only understand English became frustrated when the hosts would speak an Asian language. We lost the language capabilities and the specific ethnic flavor of each individual program but gained a uniform look and presentation and an audience.

Another thing we gained was a feeling of pan-Asianism—that issues affecting Koreans were important to Filipinos and Japanese. It became obvious that we couldn't stubbornly hang on to our specific ethnic individuality to the exclusion of others. I recall having Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Vietnamese on one program to talk about their unique lunar new year celebrations. But by the end of the show, we all realized that our likenesses were far more than our differences.

California, the US, and the world for that matter, are far different now from what they were when *Asians Now* first started in 1975. Asians comprised one-half of one percent of the total US population. The most populous country in the world, China, had no legal relations with the US. Japan was just beginning to emerge as an industrial power. The mainstream media didn't even report on martial law in the Philippines and Korea was just another US military base in Asia. Seeing a story about Asian Americans in the news, local or national, was a major event. Unfortunately those stories usually focused on gang violence or Chinese New Year. There wasn't a great deal of awareness or interest.

But now in 1987, Asian countries are *the* news. From political upheavals in the Philippines and South Korea, to the industrial and economic growth of Asian nations, hardly a night goes by without a national news story. Local stations are picking up on local angles to international stories, and discovering the key issues for local Asians right under the noses of the news directors.

Our demographics are changing also. By 2000, Asians will be the second largest ethnic group in California. We won't even be "minorities" anymore. For all of you US mainland-born Asians this will be a real change and challenge. Many of the more enlightened local and state leaders are looking at the Asian American communities to assist in making a transition from a European-focused country to an Asian-focused one. We are being asked to act as bridges to the "new world"—Asia and the Pacific Rim—regardless of whether we, as Asian Americans, are prepared for that role.

In future editions *ASIANS NOW, The Column* will look at the role Asian Americans are playing, as well as continue the eclectic spirit of the TV program. Stay tuned, I'll be back in two weeks.

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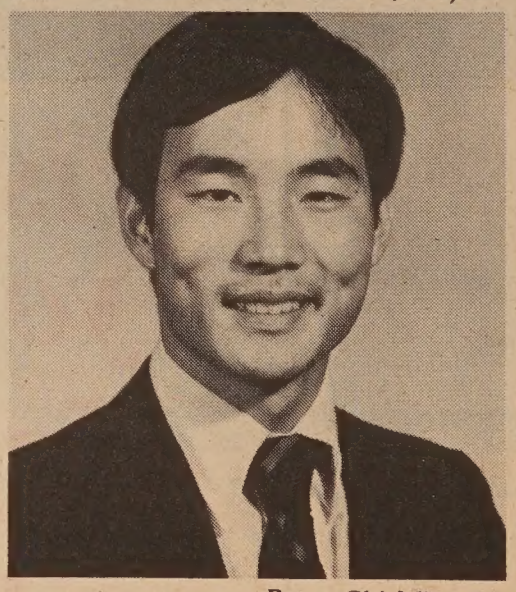
PG&E Awards $4,000 Scholarships to Two Bay Area Pupils

SAN FRANCISCO - Two Bay Area high school students are winners of $4,000 scholarships from Pacific Gas and Electric Company as part of PG&E's 1986-1987 college scholarship program.

South San Francisco High School senior Joann Marion Wong and Aragon High School enior Peter Chi-Ming Ho were among the 66 winners of the more than $100,000 awarded in northern and central California by PG&E. Only 22 received $4,000 each, while the rest received $1,000 each.

Wong will attend Stanford University where she will major in science. Ho will attend Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he plans to major in electrical engineering.


Peter Chi-Ming Ho

Joann Marion Wong

Chinese Cardiac Program Wins Albert B. Klug Heart Association Award

SAN FRANCISCO - The Chinese Community Cardiac Council, a program of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Heart Association, was awarded the "Albert B. Klug, M.D. Memorial Award" for excellence in community service.

The Council is a three-year program launched in July, 1985 by Dr. Collin P. Quock, to provide heart-health information to children and monolingual Chinese adults.

The council organized "Heart Day '87," a blood pressure screening and nutrition counseling project on May 17. More than 1,200 people were screened at three sites in the Chinese community.

Quock hopes that the program will serve as a model for the American Heart Association programs to reduce cardiovascular disease and stroke for communities throughout the nation.

Lincoln Elementary Receives Most Awards In Oakland Competition

OAKLAND - Lincoln Elementary School students were celebrated at an awards assembly hosted recently by Principal Warren Mow.

Ky Lam received the super attendance award for only missing one day of school out of 1,062 during her six years at Lincoln.

Yvonne Tsang took the reading award with 308 books to her credit.

Art awards were given to Dorin Lee, Le Quan Tran and Eric Tam.

Van Hung Quach was the spelling bee champion.

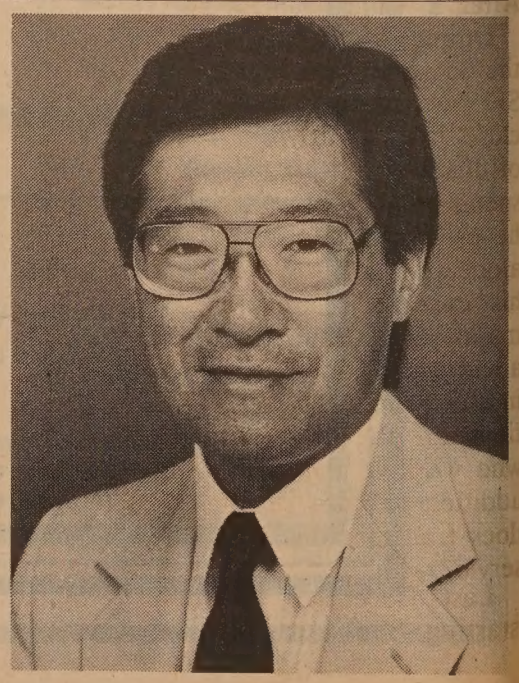
During the Oakland Public Schools "Academic Academy Awards" to recognize improved test scores, Lincoln School came away with the most awards, receiving four trophies and $3,000.

Dr. R. Jeffrey Chang Named Obstetrics Chair At UC Davis Med School

DAVIS - Dr. R. Jeffrey Chang has been appointed chair of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the School of Medicine at UC Davis.

Chang is noted for his work on reproductive endocrinology and "his long-term studies on the diagnosis and treatment of prolactin adenomas and ovarian disease," according to James J. Castles, acting dean of the School of Medicine.

Chang, a native of Portland, received his bachelor's degree in pre-medicine in 1965 from the University of Oregon.



NETWORKING

Qigong: Unblocking the Energy Passageways of the Body

By HELEN CHANG

SAN FRANCISCO - When Gao Yun moves, her body takes the shape of a Thai dancer. Her arms flow in curves and her legs follow with the turn of her waist and hips. The effect is soft, yet energy radiates from her body. She looks about 23; she is, in fact 46.

At a press conference hosted by the Chinese Culture Foundation last week, Gao gave a preview of the type of qigong instruction she will be providing at a lecture July 10 at 7 pm at the Chinese Culture center. She has been teaching classes in cities on the West Coast for the last six months and will be teaching classes here until she returns to China at the end of next year.

Qigong, practiced by the Chinese for over two-thousand years, consists of a series of excercises that invigorate one's "vital force," or "chi" (qi), located in the abdomen. This chi can be passed to other parts of the body, unblocking energy passageways and healing oneself of a host of problems ranging from weight loss and stress to stomach pains and even impotence. When used properly, this chi can be used to heal others.

Some of Gao's students testified to the effectiveness of the technique at the press conference. Eddie Tam, a sales representative in his fifties, proudly unbuckle his belt to show the inches of excess waistline on the pants he wears, having lost many pounds after taking Gao's classes. He noted that he has more vigor in his everyday interactions and that his "old man freckles" have disappeared. "You would never have recognized me from a year ago," he beamed.

Leung See Tat also unbuckled his belt. A man of slight build, he seemed to swim in his oversized pants. He too has experienced a rejuvenation and feels like a child again. As he readjusted his belt, he said, "I don't admit that I'm old." Hid eyes sparkled and he smiled broadly. Though 63 Leung says that he has the energy and mental outlook of one of his grandchildren.

Since taking the second level of Gao's classes, appropriately called, "Second Spring Class," he said he can feel chi in his hands. He turned his hands slowly till they faced each other, as if he were holding a globe. He's been practicing qigong for half a year now, and has used it to heal himself of liver and digestion problems.

Unlike certain religious and disciplines, gigong places no restrictions on the student's lifestyle, yet is conducive to adopting healthier habits. Some students, for example, attest to desiring less spicy foods and tobacco. They also sleep better, with less hours and feel more at peace with themselves and others, according to Gao. The flexibility of the exercizes allows one to achieve these results in as little as fifteen minutes of practice a day, though most do more.

David Lee, another student who read many books on the subject, but never experienced it before taking Gao's class, described the feeling of chi. "It is like electricity, a body electricity." Then he told of an experience that sounded like something from a Shirley MacLaine novel.

A few months after starting the class, he said, "I acturally began to see light. Once, I could feel the energy rotating in my mouth and around my tongue. The energy was moving very quickly. Suddenly I saw a bright yellow light that began to explode like the sun. It was very bright and I could feel electricity going through my body. Then it was like it was raining and I felt a great calm." Several students confirmed this experience, and Gao explained that it is the result of a high level of qigong, called "opening the senses," the next level being the ability to pass chi to others.

Gao Yun

Qigong consists of two types of techniques -- inner chi and outer chi -- the former massaging the internal organs, aiding breath and circulation, the latter strengthening the bones and muscles. Gao's form of qigong, including the "Nine-Section Dragon" and "Second Spring," combines the inner and outer practices into a techinique that she says is simpler than Tai-Chi-Chuan (Taijiquan) and less strenuous than yoga.

Gao has practiced qigong for over eighteen years. She has taught it to over three thousand students worldwide, including officials of the mainland Chinese government. She is the youngest of only ten people in China to hold the title of "Master of Qigong" and helped found the China National Qigong Research Institute in 1981.

Despite its esoteric quality, the best results of practicing qigong seems to be in daily affairs. "I don't get as upset by traffic in San Francisco when driving in in the mornings anymore," laughed David Lee. "I just remain calm and practice qigong!" The only drawback to this cureall technique, however, seems to be the constant need to buy new pants.

Gao teaches the basic qigong class and the more advanced Second Spring class in six week sessions. Classes meet once a week for two hours, and the cost of an entire session is $120. She plans to teach a third level class beginning in September.

The lecture will cover stress reduction, weight control and rejuvenation. She will demonstrate exercised suitable for young, middle aged, and older people. Tickets are $3 at the door.

Refugee Entrepreneurs

Continued from page 2

shop grossed $300,000 last year," he claimed, "but almost all of the profit is put right back into the business."

PAPER RECYCLING

After graduating from auto-mechanic training in 1983, Duong went to work in his brother's paper recycling business in Oakland, helping to maintain the company's trucks and cars. That business buys used paper and sends it to Asia where it is recycled. The Duong family had a similar operation in Vietnam before the revolution.

Duong did not open his own business, H & P until 1985 when his former classmate and now partner Michael Truong felt he was ready. The two men had agreed to start the business together after Truong had enough experience as an auto mechanic. With less than $10,000 in start up money, the first six months were very difficult. "We had moved into an empty warehouse. There was nothing in it," recalled Duong. "I would be working under a car and then have to stop to answer the phone too." After a while business picked up.

Duong attributes his success to the location at 6th and Harrison in SF, which has four all-day lots close by, many workers in the Hall of Justice, and to his willingness to spend money on advertising, which he estimates to be $20,000 this year alone. According to Duong 80 % of his customers are non-Asians, due mainly to the fact that most of his advertising dollars have been spent in the yellow pages and in publications for the types of professionals who work in the immediate area. In addition to auto repair, H & P also does transmissions and has a towing service.

Last December, 18 months after starting the auto repair service, Duong opened an auto repair shop with a man who had hired Duong to tow his car. Tony Lam, an immigrant from HK had called H & P after seeing in the ad in the yellow pages. Surprised that it was owned by a Chinese, Lam, an auto body repairman, chatted with Duong as they towed Lam's car to his home. Now in its seventh month of operation, H & P II Auto Body Inc., located just one block from the repair shop, is gaining business rapidly and employs five full-time workers.

ACTIVE RETIREMENT

When asked what he plans to be doing five years from now, Duong laughed and said "I hope to be retired!" Along the way he plans to start a truck repair business and spin off his towing business. Duong's idea of 'retirement' is to own several businesses with separate partners who take care of the day-to-day operations while he manages the long range planning and advertising.

Eventually he also hopes to be able to spend more time with his wife and young children, one three years old and the other seven months, who live in the Tenderloin studio apartment he moved into in 1980.

Like many Asian immigrants and refugees who came before them to this "land of gold" both Lee and Duong are willing to make the difficult sacrifices and take the risks for success. Lee feels the key to making it is the family standing together and supporting each other.

Duong, who could teach a Graduate School of Business class at Harvard a thing or two, has this advice for aspiring entrepreneurs, "Work hard and work smart. Always have a plan."

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NETWORKING

WHERE WHAT WHEN

THUR. JULY 2

BASEBALL FUNDRAISER for Asian Community Mental Health Services. A's vs. Boston Red Sox. Free souvenirs for children under 14. Oakland Coliseum. $9. 7:35 pm. (ACMHS 451-6729)

JULY 2 - 3

NEW PLAY by Genny Lim, "XX", will be presented. "XX" chronicles the oppression of women in a mythological journey through time. The Lab, 1805 Divisadero, SF. $5-$7. 8:30 pm. (346-4063)

JULY 6 - 7

OPERA - Shanghai Kunju Opera Troupe is presented by Royal Pacific Cultural Exchange Program. Herbst Theatre, Van Ness Ave., SF. Free. 8 pm. (621-6600)

JULY 7 - 28

LEGAL ASSISTANCE - SF Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation will be sponsoring a legal clinic. Tuesdays through July 28. Ping Yuen Community Ctr. 838 Pacific Ave., SF. Free. 12:30-3:30 pm. (627-0200)

FRI. JULY 10

LECTURE DEMONSTRATION on qigong by reknowned expert, Madame Gao Yun. Chinese Culture Ctr., 750 Kearny St., SF. $3. Members Free. (986-1822)

WORKSHOP on childcare job opportunities will be conducted in English and Cantonese. Call before July 7. 777 Stockton St., SF. 10 am-12 pm. (391-8993)

ORIENTATION and potluck dinner is held by Club Asean. 1711 8th St., Alameda. 8 pm. (444-1105)

JULY 11-12

SUMMER FESTIVAL - Events include Bingo, sushi making, raffle and bake sale. Konko Church, Bush and Laguna Sts., SF. July 11 12 pm-9 pm. July 12 12 pm-8 pm. (931-0453)

SAT. JULY 11

DANCE, MUSIC AND MAGIC - Ciao International presents singer Pol Enriquez and entertainer Anita Sarawak. Davies Symphony Hall, 201 Van Ness Ave., SF. $15-20. 8pm. (431-5400)

SUN. JULY 12

PICNIC - The Ong Ko Met Benevolent Assoc. holds its annual picnic and provides lunch. Dan Foley Park, Vallejo. (362-1595, 893-7011)

RUN - The Oakland Double Ten Classic Run has 20k and 5k courses. Race starts from City Hall Plaza. $10 in advance, $20 day of race. (273-2108)

MON. JULY 13

ENGLISH CLASSES for speakers of Cantonese are taught by bilingual teachers. YMCA, 220 Golden Gate Ave, SF. Free. 9 am-12 pm. daily. (928-4419)

WED. JULY 15

FORUM on status of Caltrans Maintenance Facility by Finger and Moy, Architects. La Mere Duquesne Rstrnt., SF. (956-5211)

SAT. JULY 18

BICYCLE TRIP sponsored by Club Asean includes picnic. Tiburon. (521-9755)

CONCERT with Mark Izu, bass, and Lewis Jordan, saxophone and voice. Noe Valley Ministry, 1021 Sanchez, SF. 8:15 pm. (282-2137)

SUN. JULY 19

OPEN HOUSE by the Japanese Cultural and Community Ctr. of N. Calif. 1840 Sutter St., SF. 2-4 pm. (567-5505)

MON. JULY 20

PRESENTATION - "How to Start and Manage a Business" is presented by the Oakland Chinatown Chamber of Commerce. Asian Resource Ctr. Comm. Rm., 310 8th St., Oakland. Free. 7 pm-8:30 pm.

Supreme Court Decisions:

Continued from page 1

protected under the same statutes that bar racial discrimination.

Said Low, "I think it would really have some application to Asians, particularly to Pacific Islanders. . . . It will have application to probably Chinese and Japanese too, because it helps define the breadth of the affirmative action status."

Der said the importance of the ruling is that "some individuals have argued that Asians should not be included in affirmative action programs, because we have not been victims of recent discrimination." He added, "I feel the most important aspect of all these Supreme Court decisions is that employers have the ability to adopt volunteer affirmative action programs. They do not need to be restricted to past victims of employment discrimination. This goes against what the Reagan administration argues."

Attorney General Edwin Meese and Asst. Atty. Gen. William Bradford Reynolds, said Der, "have tried to ignore the rulings of the Court over the last two years, and said these rulings have very little impact on cases in the federal courts."

The same balance of power which prevents the Supreme Court from exercising total control over the government can sometimes be advantageous to minorities. One example is the Court's June 1 decision to send back to a lower court, on technical grounds, a class-action lawsuit on behalf of the 60,000 surviving Japanese Americans who were interned by the government in 1942-46. The ruling postponed any substantial decision in the case for at least one or two years.

However, the US Senate and the House of Representatives are now considering separate bills to grant $20,000 to each survivor. The House bill, HR 442 (Civil Liberties Act of 1987), has already passed the full Judiciary Committee. The Senate bill, SB 1009, has passed a subcommittee and seems to be moving upward.

Carole Hayashino, public information officer for the Japanese American Citizens League, said the Court's ruling "may set back the class action lawsuit at least two years, but wouldn't have a direct bearing on the legislative process. . . . It's only that the Supreme Court had an opportunity to comment on the constitutional issues of the internment, and instead of ruling on the issues, they ruled on a technicality," she said.

With the retirement of Justice Lewis Powell and his replacement by a conservative, said Low, "I think it's going to affect the whole country, in which Asians would be a part. Powell has been the swing vote on affirmative action matters and on a lot of matters that affects Asians, including women's rights and abortion. So I certainly think that Asians should be concerned about it, but I don't know whether our concerns would be particularly unique. And it's very hard to predict, even though you find a conservative, how he would stand on conservative matters."

Said Der, "It's likely that the Court may revisit many of these affirmative action decisions of the last 20 years. Every chance the Reagan administration has had to oppose affirmative action over the past six years, they have taken that opportunity.

"Clearly, Powell's replacement will signal whether minorities and women in the country have reason to hope for a better future or will feel that Reagan's conservatism and anti-affirmative action policies will be set in cement."

Constitutional History

Continued from page 3

eventually nullified by the courts. San Francisco was in the forefront of this sort of legislation.

Two of its ordinances mandated that every person operating a laundry in a wooden building obtain a permit from the Board of Supervisors. In enforcing the ordinance, however, the city made clear that one's race rather than the conditions of one's premises was the crucial fact in determining whether one received a permit.

The Chinese Laundrymen's Guild challenged the measure in court. It was found that the ordinance, though purportedly a neutral health and safety measure, was in fact being used primarily as a tool to drive the Chinese out of the laundry business. As such, it was held to be in violation of the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause.

Yick Wo was the first US Supreme Court case to establish that the constitutional guarantee of equal protection extended to noncitizens as well as citizens and that a law neutral on its face could be violative of the equal protection clause if applied in a discriminatory fashion. Much of the later mature jurisprudence of the equal protection clause flowed from the principles laid down in *Yick Wo*. It is one of the most cited opinions in the literature and is one of those handful of cases whose names are known to every student of law or constitutional history.

The Chinese were, of course, not always successful in their efforts to challenge the highly discriminatory immigration legislation that began to be passed by the federal government in the 1880s. But even in this generally unavailing campaign they were able to establish some important and lasting principles -- for instance, that a person born in the United States of alien parents ineligible to become citizens, was nonetheless an American citizen and that the punishment of imprisonment for illegal residence could not be imposed without a judicial trial and that aliens were entitled to the protections of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments.

Contrary, then, to the widely held image of the 19th-century Chinese as passive victims, these court cases illustrate that while the Chinese may have been victims, they were far from passive. Angered by discriminatory laws and oppressive treatment, they adopted the aggressive posture of litigants and took their grievances to the courts. There they often succeeded in vindicating their claims and at the same time left an important legacy in legal and constitutional history.

(Charles J. McClain is a legal historian and instructor at the School of Law (Boalt Hall), UC Berkeley).

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GLAZIERS LOCALS #169, 1621 & 718 are now accepting applications for apprentice glaziers. You must be at least 17 years of age and have a high school diploma or GED equivalency to apply. The next testing will be August 1, 1987, at 703 South B St, San Mateo, CA from 8 am -3 pm. For more information, please call: San Jose 408-266-1302, Oakland 430-1361, San Francisco 467-8569.

東西報 中文版

爐餘掇拾

胡靜廬

晉謁委座 (四)

這次接見，除了最後一位某部的司長，受了幾聲指責，結局算是皆大歡喜。大家等委員長離座以後，才彼此寒喧閑語，等候例行的一次儉樸而隆重的聚餐。這種聚餐，從抗戰以前在南京時代，是委員長親自規定，就開始實行了，相沿成了一項儀式。大家從嚴肅緊張的氣氛轉到平易親切的環境，使人有家人晤對的溫暖感受。四五桌便飯，葷的素的四菜一湯，鷄豚園蔬，樸實無華，材料很豐盛，烹調也得法，米飯饅頭，各取所適（中國南方人好吃米飯，北方人愛吃饅頭）同時有提倡節約的示範意義。中間一席，委員長主座，陪的都是事先選好的那次接見中與中央比較疏遠的軍政高級人員，這含有安撫懷柔的作用，所以負責接待的交際科官員，是要很有政治頭腦和經驗的。約有半小時休息我們進入餐廳，蔣先生隨即出來就座，和家人一樣隨便談心。問前綫的生活；問眷屬的安排；問部隊的文娛活動；問軍民相處的情形，就像慈母見着久別的子女，噓寒問暖，體貼入微，每個人都覺得熱呼呼的。他師淑曾文正公（曾國藩）的德行修養，治軍問政，處處都求模仿連「以貌取人」（任用重要人員，先要看看相貌）也在學。見面就問讀曾文正公家書的心得（他曾選輯「曾胡治兵語録」。曾文正公全集，多數是摺奏詩文，一般軍人不容易理解，家書是訓誨子孫講爲人處世的道理，容易領會）。有時在席上就引證發揮，好像上政治講堂，確有其研究獨到的見解。他自己的一舉一動，很中規矩，對部屬的要求，也講究有容有儀。有時在座的是些出身行伍的高級軍官，他還教導飲食規則餐桌禮貌等等生活小節，真可謂耳提面命，「既作之君，又作之師」，在古今名將帥中，沒有幾人能做到的。外邊人常常批評他的專斷固執的一面，無視他恢弘偉大的一面，是不公正的。讀者中一定會有親歷過這種場面的。他知道我絲毫沒有過甚其詞。

見過委員長以後，戰地工作的方針明確了，我們再去中央戰地黨政委員會晉見主任委員程潛（頌雲，湖南人，革命元老，北伐時就是第六軍軍長），副主任周恩來（抗戰時期國共合作，周恩來在中央任軍事委員會總政治部副部長。初期的部長是陳誠，後期是張治中）。名爲述職，實在是敷衍應酬。本來我們是中央黨政委員會的直屬單位，理應先去向它報告請示工作，才合乎制度。可是國民黨時代，有一種奇特的現象，這只能說是封建專制的遺毒，一切都要聽蔣委員長的意圖辦事，完全像皇上的權威一樣。別人說的話是有職無權的，法治精神絲毫沒有。而且這種風氣，發展到最後，凡重要事件，不是軍委會的命令辦不通，甚至非署「中正手啓」的文電，下邊機關都等閒視之。所以蔣先生的權威是確立了，事功却是弛廢了。

（一四〇）

社區消息

★安老自助處現擬徵聘技工一名，要能勝任創業組安排的各項工作，包括家庭維修、油漆、清潔地氈、家庭清潔等，必要時須在晚間及週末工作。申請者如具水電維修、油漆等技能經驗及持有加州駕駛執照者優先考慮。申請者須身體健壯，有幹勁、樂意從事體力勞動。年薪爲九千三百六十元至一萬零四百元，視乎經驗而定。並享有福利。申請截止日期；一九八七年七月八日，可到三藩市板街六四〇號安老自助處與李小姐聯絡。電話九八二—九一七一內綫一九。

★正宗楊家太極，可强身健體。新班將於七月六日（星期一）在華埠男青年會舉行。由李耀光師傅主持。李師傅四代祖傳，教法精確。詳情可電九八二—四四一二。

★華埠男青年會（沙加緬度街八五五號）習泳班是青少年最有意義的康樂活動，學習正確游泳姿態及技能，享用一生。該班係由擁有執照富有經驗的教練主持，適合初中至高中班、六至十七歲的青少年參加。

週日習泳班：六月廿二日至八月十四日（八星期），三分鐘課程，分上午三班，下午三班，全期收費：會員一百一十元，非會員九十五元。每兩星期費用：三十五元（會員）及四十元（非會員）。

週六習泳班：六月二十日至八月八日，每課四十五分鐘，分九時、十時及十一時三班，收費：會員二十元，非會員二十五元。

週六康樂游泳：六月二十七日至八月廿九日，下午一時至三時，購買游泳證，每證有效五次，收費二元半。

★敏感症皮膚試驗是用來探測患敏感症者究竟對那種物質有反應，是診斷的新方法之一。東北醫療中心（即前東北衛生服務處），特在七、八月份內，提供敏感症皮膚試驗，只收費用十五元，而通常此種檢驗是收費五十元以上的。時間每逢星期四下午一時至四時半必須預約，說明姓名、電話、地址，可到士作頓街一五二〇號登記。

★華埠女青年會將於暑假期間開設耆英太極拳班。耆英班學員年齡須在六十歲以上，不論性別。爲期十週，開課日期爲七月九日，每週二堂，逢星期一、四上午八時至九時，共二十課。學期由七月九日至九月十七日爲止，女青年會會員，學費爲十元。（女青年會會費，一年爲八元）。上課地點在跑華街九四零號女青年會安老公寓禮堂，可到華埠女青年會（企李街九六五號）報名，或電三九七—六八八三諮詢。

★東北醫療中心（即前東北衛生服務處）一向提倡保健及防癌的要道，强調平安檢查及早驗早治的原則。由七月開始特爲三藩市及灣區市民提供「防癌」基本檢查，收費卅五元，並接受燕梳及加州醫療補助咭，必須致電預約（四一五）三九一—九六八六。地址：三藩市士作頓街一五二〇號。

★華埠男青年會爲推廣我國文化，特別邀請台灣資歷豐富女畫家盧致香女士在該會開辦中國國畫班，分兒童及成人班，主授繪畫各種花鳥，由基本法開始，注重個別指導，於七月十八日開課，逢星期六下午一至三時上課，每期三個月，每期收費四十五元，材料費另計，備有少量補助金申請。

★華埠男青年會，八七年度青少年夏令營現接受申請，男青少年營（八月十五至廿三日），年齡九至十六歲，女青少年營（七月廿七至八月一日），年齡九至十五歲，男女青年營（十六至廿一日），年齡十五至十九歲。活動包括大自然研討，划船、射箭、游泳、爬山、營火會等，該會備有補助金，以供申請，詳情及申請表格可到該會（沙加緬度街八五五號）或致電九八二—四四一二查詢。

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FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 108373

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Beijin The Hair Culture, 752 Vallejo Street, San Francisco, CA 94133:
Abby Yan La, 2059 45th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94116.
Homer Fei Hung Yan, 511 Green St., San Francisco, CA 94133.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Abby Yan La
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on June 2, 1987.
Pub. dates: June11,18,25,July2,1987.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 108658

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as P.S. Labs, 2805 Balboa Street, San Francisco, CA 94121:
Photographic Software Inc - California, 2805 Balboa Street, San Francisco, CA 94121.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by a corporation.
Signed: Terrance Hall, President Photographic Software
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on June 11, 1987.
Pub. dates: June18,25, July2,9,1987.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 108977

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as National Trading Company, 282 Mendocino Street,, Brisbane,, CA 94005:
Shiu Man Shum, 282 Mendocino St. Brisbane, CA 94005.
Sok Ieng Shum, 282 Mendocino St. Brisbane, CA 94005.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 07/01/87.
This business is conducted by husband and wife.
Signed: Shiu Man Shum
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on June 22, 1987.
Pub. dates: June25,July 2,9,16,1987.

東西報 中文版

華埠人語

紀念抗戰五十週年

今年是中國抗日戰爭「七七」事變的五十周年。紐約中華史學會有學術討論會，南加州和三藩市華人社區也有紀念性活動。

我們生活在海外的華人華裔，不少人是在中國親身經歷過八年抗戰的，相信在此時刻，定必感慨萬千！

試看戰後四十多年，日本已從一個戰敗國飛躍上世界經濟强國之列，反觀中國，不但處於兩岸政局對峙，生活水平落後的狀況，而台灣、大陸至今還常要吃日本「經濟侵略」的苦頭。

再看這幾十年來，全球猶太裔團結一致，窮追希特拉的幫兇，一個一個的把他們搜獲控之於法。另在世界各地廣印書刊，製作片集，揭露納粹黨的罪行。我們在美國的電視台節目中，經常看到猶太裔資助拍攝有關二次大戰的片集。這樣比較起來，有關日軍在華暴行的書刊影片，却有如鳳毛麟角，少之又少了。

歷年來台灣不大熱衷進行大規模的紀念抗戰活動，只有「中華雜誌」的編輯們在獨家吶喊。據說其主因是在日据時期下，台灣適齡青年都是當「皇軍」的，今天的退役軍人雖然已回歸祖國，但在抗戰的一段時期內，效忠天皇，今天自有不同感覺。

在大陸，多年來，也不見有大型紀念活動，據說是爲了不防礙發展「中日友好」云云。因此，今年海峽兩岸都進行紀念活動，發行郵票，開紀念會和展覽會，盧溝橋建成抗日戰爭紀念館，電影「血戰台兒莊」的放映，都是值得讚揚極有意義的活動。

我們不能忘記日本侵華罪行，更不能讓日本軍國主義份子死灰復燃。他日我們到中國旅行時，要帶子女們參觀抗戰紀念館，要到南京卅萬死難同胞的紀念碑前憑吊。（劉池光）

第一個美箱華裔人在華被劫刺傷身亡

（北京訊）據美國駐華大使館與中國警方消息，一位美籍華裔人士去週乘火車自北京前往廣州途中，被兩匪徒搶劫刺斃，兩兇徒已就逮。警方查明受害人是戚吉華（譯音），六十一歲，居於德克薩斯州的聖安吉魯市。戚氏於三月間與一位華婦結婚。

據美駐華大使館新聞參贊柯斯宣稱，此爲三十多年來美國公民在華被殺的第一次。

兩個華人兇徒乘搭頭等卧廂，將戚吉華和另一乘客刺傷，並搶去他們的錢財，數日後疑兇就逮時，懷有大批金錢，其中有美鈔。

留美的台灣中學生向中國政府領護照

（本報訊）有不少年青的台灣學生，跟隨家人來美渡假，後來逗留在美國中學唸書。他們的父母感到其兒女難於獲得移民局批准逗留美國，進入大學進修的，他們便向台灣申請新護照，以便其子女繼續在美國唸書。但台灣的政策是該地人民必須在台灣讀完大學，並先受軍訓才得出國。因此對此等在美國的年青留學生的申請護照多不批准。那些家長便向北京申請而獲得新護照。台灣官員爲此大起恐慌，認爲台灣如繼續拒絕台灣學生的申請，此後便有更多學生向中國大陸政府求助，結果許多台灣學生在美國唸完書後，都不回到台灣了。有些立委向台灣政府提出質詢，並要求「特赦」那些滯留美國的年青台灣學生。

三藩市華埠舉行大掃除

一九八七年七月十八日（星期六）上午九時半至下午一時半，華埠舉行大掃除，請將家中大小廢物帶到下列垃圾收集站：㈠美慎街及布律威街；㈡跑華街近柏思域街；㈢跑華街近天寅及哥倫布街。如要人幫助搬運大件廢物，請在七月十八日上午九時半至下午十二時半預約電話：（五五八五零四四）。是日大掃除活動包括清除牆上塗鴉招貼，收集土庫垃圾，蒸氣清潔街道，清掃行人道垃圾，與垃圾車收集廢物。大掃除贊助單位爲加州廣東銀行、華埠環境管制小組、金門清潔公司、及三藩市環境保護組。

社區消息

★由現在開始直至七月十七日華埠北岸區成人教育中心繼續接受新生報名。課程包括英語班、入籍班、打字班、會計班和電腦班。日班報名時間：星期一至五上午九時至下午一時三十分。夜班報名時間：星期一至四，下午五時三十分至八時三十分。讀暑期班學生可優先報名讀秋季。可致電七七六—〇八〇八，或親到非拔街九百四十號查詢。

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氣功家高雲女士在本市設帳授徒

傳授回春功能祛百病

（本報專訪）長生不老，青春永駐，是人人都希望的。固然，眞正的長生不老之藥和青春永駐之術是沒有的，生、老、病、死是不可抗拒的自然規律，但人通過某些方法，能動地推遲自身的衰老，延長生命，却也是肯定可以達到的。傳統的中國氣功，就是有效的手段之一。

中國著名氣功師高雲女士來美宣揚氣功，設帳授徒，對灣區那些希望練習氣功以强身健體，消災祛病的人來說，不啻是天降福音。讓我們先聽聽她的幾位學生訴說他們的體會。

梁先生：我今年六十三歲，原來消化系統有病，每日排便四次，糞便稀爛，體力衰弱。自跟高老師學練氣功，不到半年，剛學完初級班，便覺有顯著效果。現每日排便次數減少，糞便也呈正常條狀，體力增强，臉部原有的老人斑褪色，縮小，皮膚光亮，無論心理和生理都有「返老還童」的感覺。高老師的練功方法動靜結合，運動量不大而卓有成效，很適合像我這樣年老體衰的人練習。

李先生：我曾經自學氣功五年，苦無所得，隨高老師僅數月，便有想不到的收獲。我現在練功時，內氣運行打開大、小周天，通五竅，可達全身任何部位，眼見藍光，據老師說，很快就會有透視人體的超能力。我原有皮膚過敏、胃病、關節炎及胸部內傷，現我可以把內氣運到有病痛部位，自我治療、癥狀也已基本消失。

譚先生：我練功三月，腰圍便減一吋，精神大旺，前後判若兩人，朋友見面，都有認不出我的了。

黃先生：我是生意人，終日緊張繁忙，高老師的氣功使我得到很好的放鬆，得益良多。我的家庭醫生眼見我的變化，大爲折服，於是他也參加了高老師的氣功班。

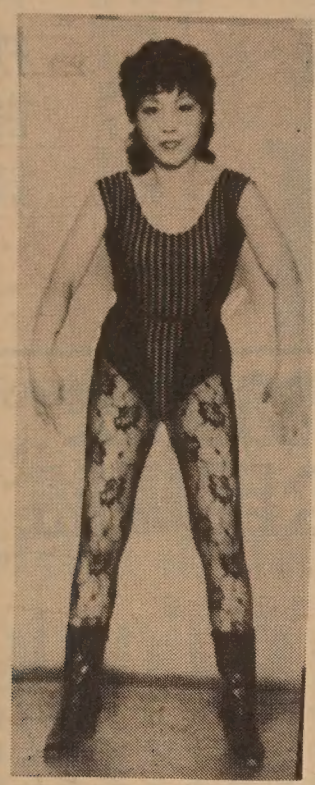
高雲女士本身，也是氣功奇效的最好見證。她今年四十五歲，生養過，但身材勻稱苗條，體態輕盈，皮膚光滑，面如少女，光采照人，全無中年女人痴肥或乾瘦之態。她廿多歲未練氣功之前，體重一百四十多磅，現在則只有一百一十四磅，其減肥絕不用節食，全仗氣功。

高雲傳授的氣功，分爲初級和回春功兩級。初級班只需上課六次，便可收疾病減輕、消失，體力充沛，睡眠良好的功效。回春班上課八次，入門後堅持練習，更能使人返老還童。

高雲從中醫醫理闡釋氣功機理。她說，腎臟爲人體中樞，百病皆由其起。回春功着重練下丹田，也就是通過內氣以固腎，達到五臟平衡，自我治療目的。長練該功，能使人頭髮烏亮，皮膚滋潤，消除多餘脂肪，性機能增强，精力旺盛，百病不生。

練氣功，必須得名師指點，否則不得其法，如果盲目修煉，一旦走火入魔，更是後患無窮。以師承及造詣而言，譽高雲爲名師，絕非溢美。她是中國研究氣功的權威機構「中國氣功科學研究所」的創始人之一，現任該會的常任理事及該會會刊《中華氣功》的主編。她修研氣功廿一年，其間遍遊中國各地，博採精擷，開班授課，譽滿中華。回春功就是她各地名山訪道中所得的道教氣功「華山派」眞傳，據說，此乃「華山派」的鎮山之寶。

目前，高雲女士在三藩市和柏克萊開辦氣功班，門徒甚衆。爲宏揚祖國文化，三藩市中華文化中心聘請高女士爲該中心主持一個氣功班，開班時間爲八月十八日。欲探索中華氣功祕幽，或欲親享氣功福澤者，實不容錯過此一機會。（魯承）


高雲女士表演氣功

十一月二日開庭審訊 謀殺江南疑兇董桂林

（三藩市訊）被控奉台灣政府命令殺斃美籍作家江南（劉宜良）的兇手董桂森，六月廿六日在紅木市過堂時，對謀殺控告不認罪。聖馬刁郡高等法院麥當奴法官定十一月二日審訊，董氏昨過堂時，未有發言。

董桂森是竹聯幫份子，年卅四歲，如被控擊斃江南控罪成立，會判刑廿七年至終身監禁。此謀殺案發生於一九八四年十月十五日灣區帝利城江南家中車房內。

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一九八七年七月二日　第二十一卷二十六期　EAST/WEST NEWS　每份二角五分

橄欖語錄

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對成人教育幫助最大的是兒童。

最高法院近年的判決有利於亞裔公民權益

☆ 鮑威爾法官辭職後，里根政府利用時機，加强反對少數族民平等就業政策 ☆

（本報訊）美國憲法創制於一七八七年九月十七日，不久就是二百週年紀念。在憲法下，美國政府分爲三個部門，即總統直轄的政府機構、國會與最高法院。在過去數年中，最高法院成爲對亞裔公民最有影響力的部門。

本報記者曾訪問華人權益促進會行政主任謝國器與三藩市上訴法院首席法官劉百昌，談及最高法院最近一些判決及其對積極僱用少數民族與婦女政策（又稱「平等就業」政策）的效果。最近美國最高法院法官劉易斯．鮑威爾辭職，里根總統會委派一位更爲保守的人，承繼遺職，謝劉兩氏更推測到最高法院將會怎樣改觀。

謝國器說：「在過去一兩年中，最高法院曾有重要的判決，把平等就業政策的合法性，加以重大的確定。」

本年三月廿五日在那件瓊森控告聖他克拉拉郡交通署的案件中，最高法院判決確認交通署有權提升一個女性，該女性在一次考試中成績比瓊森略低，而瓊森落選。

謝氏說：「此案對亞裔人士和其他少數人士（女性與老人）至爲重要，因爲其判決表示積極平等就業政策有寬大容許的一面，雖然此案並無歧視行動。」

五月十八日最高法院判定，凡猶太人、阿拉伯人及其他人士因爲其「祖先」問題而受到歧視時，在禁止種族歧視的法規下，他們是獲得保障的。

劉百昌說：「我認爲這項判定實可適用於亞裔人，亦又適用於中國人和日本人，因爲這項判定幫助解釋積極幫助平等就業人士身份的範圍。」

謝國器說：「此項判定的重要性是在於有些人爭辯，說亞裔人不應包括在平等就業政策內，因爲我們亞裔人不是最近發生的歧視事件中的受害人。」

謝氏總括說：「我認爲最高法院所有這些判決的重要性，是在於僱主有能力採用自發的積極平等就業政策。他們無須顧忌過去是否是就業歧視的受害人。里根政府正斤斤主張以就業歧視的受害人爲限。

關於接替鮑威爾法官遺缺人選，最高法院會有怎樣變動的問題，謝氏說：「我們知道里根政府是極力反對積極平等就業政策的，他將來委派何人，我們不得不存戒心。他們每有機會，便反對平等就業政策的，在過去六年中他們都利用時機的。」

謝氏又說：「鮑威爾離職後，高等法院也許會重新翻查過去二十年的許多有關平等就業的判案。顯然易見的，鮑威爾的承繼人將是一項信號，顯示美國少數族民與女性固然想希望會有一個較好的將來，但他認爲里根的保守主義與其反對平等就業政策將是根深蒂固，貴害雖則。」

關於新法官的選任，如何影響亞裔人士，劉百昌說：「我以爲這會影響全國人士的，亞裔人只是其中一部份。鮑威爾在平等就業事件上曾有左右判決的力量，而且那些事件是有關亞裔人士，包括婦女的權利與墮胎問題。因此，亞裔人自必關切此事，但我不知道是否只是我們亞裔人對此事才特別關懷。而且即使有一個保守法官上台，他對保守的問題所取立場如何，亦難於預料。」

三藩市教區醞釀種族主義
亞裔領袖羣起指斥其陰謀

謝國器聲言決不容攻擊少數族裔行政人員與教育學者

（本報訊）三藩市教育委員會於七月廿三日舉行會議時，亞裔領袖多人紛紛發言，對近來有人公開和暗中誣蔑攻擊少數族裔的教育行政人員，表示嚴重的關懷。有些抨擊是牽涉華裔人士的，不是說少數族裔的行政人員不能勝任職務，便是說他們獲得升職都是由於政治恩惠所致。

三藩市州立大學的亞裔文史研究菲裔教授岡薩里斯說：「這種攻擊簡直是無稽之談，但是它們都是針對所有少數族民的。」

一九八七年三月間，在教育委員會一次會議中，有一批人叫做「警惕石棉」組織，散發傳單指責二十個人和團體，他們多是中國人和菲律濱人，利用政治運動捐款，獲得教育局給予合約，准以石棉承建某高中樓宇。「警惕石棉」組織是甚麼人主持尚未明，但散發的傳單是以三藩市教育局的信封套住的。

華人權益促進會主任謝國器發言說：「少數民族人士與教育行政人員不得不指出，教育局的白人行政人員實在有很多人曾經作政治捐款，給與教育委員會的白人委員的。」

謝氏又說：「在本市教育界中，有等派別份子常常流傳許多謠言讕語、含沙影射，大事嘗議少數族裔的行政人員的權能。單在去年中，那些不負責任而卑懦的人物和組織更加緊攻擊一些少數族裔行政人員。譬如今年初，有一個外圍組織在教育委員會會議席上，派發一份煽動性的傳單，企圖把政治捐款問題牽連到一位少數族裔委員身上，因爲該委員投票贊成石棉問題，他們的陰謀都不得逞。」

謝氏說：「我們是公民，是有子弟在教區內唸書的家長，我們對教區內出現的種族歧視和其陰謀，感到厭煩。我們深深體驗到這種公開和私下的攻擊，我們不會容忍這些攻擊的，亦不會袖手旁觀，讓他們發動攻擊少數族裔的行政人員和教育家的。」

謝氏指出，最近魯和高中在秋季學期中限制成績優異的華裔學生入學，這是一個引致糾紛的徵兆。華裔人士知道魯和高中這種排斥華裔學生情形，終將漫延至其他有成績的高中的，情形勢將愈來愈壞。華裔學生、家長、行政人員與教育家都深信我們有能幹改善公校的教育，提高學業水準的。華裔與其他亞裔學生渴求高質的教育，也許會使一些教區內外的組織和個人感到不快，但我可對你們保證，亞裔家族決不會讓種族主義阻擋我們追求優良教育的願望。」

華裔教師協會主席科利爾夫人指出，在阿利奧圖任教育局長時期，他委任許多亞裔人士出任要缺，他們都是以資格良好而獲選的。現在有些人正企圖低貶阿利奧圖的成就功績。

蒙市罷免參議投票
有人作弊以致失敗

（本市訊）蒙特利公園市位於洛杉磯市東七哩，在過去二十年內，該市人口驟增，主要是亞洲和南美的人士紛紛到此。在一九七〇年，蒙市人口共六萬人，其中亞裔人只佔不足百份之十，現在則增至百份四十以上。西班牙裔則佔百份之三十五，英裔人約爲百份之廿五。

一九八六年蒙市參議會舉行選舉，兩位在職的參議落選，而補以哈奇和瑞肯博格。這兩個人當選後，即聲言要放慢該市的發展，並通過一項暫禁一切新建築，這根本是針對華裔人士的發展，有歧視華裔之嫌。他們又提出反對移民議案，播散種族歧視。一年前，亞裔西班牙裔和一些英裔人士組織一個聯盟（都市促進聯盟會），並發動罷免哈奇與瑞肯博格兩參議。當時登記的選民簽字要求罷免選舉的有四千六百人，在通常的選舉中只需三千二百票便可致勝的。但這次罷免選舉，投贊成罷免的有三千二百票，而保留兩議員的有五千一百票。

前任參議阿馬達說，此次投票恐有不正當內幕，許多亞裔選民曾要求缺席投票，但許多人都未接獲缺席投票紙，或是接到太遲。那些亞裔人士便去投票處投票，又受到工作人員阻難和威脅。投票處工作人員共有八十人，其中並無一個亞裔人，只有三個西裔人。

一位西裔公民馬丁尼更指責蒙市市府書記官李麥爾故意拖壓一千多張缺席票，以致想以郵寄方式投贊成罷免票的市民，無法表達其意見，而使罷免行動遭受失敗。書記官李麥爾被責後，即以工作負荷過重爲藉口而宣佈辭職。有人指出書記官的辭職，顯示這次投票可有疑點甚多。都市促進聯誼會共同主席陳果貝要求市府保留六月十六日的全部投票，以便作進一步調查。

☆ ☆ ☆